

DATE MAILED: 04/20/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/645,937	COUILLARD, DENIS
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Filip Zec	3744
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rep - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may by within the statutory minimum of the will apply and will expire SIX (6) More, cause the application to become	nirty (30) days will be considered timely. ONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	·	
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☑ This	s action is non-final.	
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa	•	•
closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C	.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.
Disposition of Claims		
 4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or 	awn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examination 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 25 August 2003 is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examination is objected to by the Examination is objected.	a) accepted or b)	ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). ng(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureat * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ts have been received. ts have been received in ority documents have been ou (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No en received in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		v Summary (PTO-413) o(s)/Mail Date
2) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date		f Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 - The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 2. Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
- 3. Claims 3 and 5 recite the limitation "the fluid" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
- 4. Claims 1-8 are rejected as failing to define the invention in the manner required by 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.

The claim(s) are narrative in form and replete with indefinite and functional or operational language. The structure used to make up the device must be clearly and positively specified. The structure must be organized and correlated in such a manner as to present a complete operative device. The claim(s) must be in one sentence form only. Note the format of the claims in the patent(s) cited.

5. An examination of this application reveals that applicant is unfamiliar with patent prosecution procedure. While an inventor may prosecute the application, lack of skill in this field usually acts as a liability in affording the maximum protection for the invention disclosed. Applicant is advised to secure the services of a registered patent attorney or agent to prosecute the application, since the value of a patent is largely dependent upon skilled preparation and prosecution. The Office cannot aid in selecting an attorney or agent.

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Applicant is advised of the availability of the publication "Attorneys and Agents Registered to Practice Before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office." This publication is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- Claims 1, 3-5, 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,758,514 to Genung et al, in view of U.S. Patent 4,753,285 to Rawlings. Genung discloses applicant's basic inventive concept, a geothermal heating and/or cooling system including a reservoir vessel for holding a supply of heat transfer fluid in a liquid phase (FIG. 8b), an automatically adjusting heating expansion valve (60) controlled by a sensor (S9) that is preferably located so as to detect the temperature or pressure of heat transfer fluid flowing from the subterranean heat exchanger to a gas compressor, substantially as claimed with the exception of having an air purging mechanism having an adapter and a pump. Rawlings shows this feature to be old in the geothermal art (19, FIG. 2; col 4, lines 6-18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made from the teaching of Rawlings to modify the system of Genung, by adding an air eliminator in order to improve the efficiency of the system. By shunting any trapped air directly from the supply header to the return header, the problems associated with air bubbles in one of the parallel branch

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conduits is eliminated. Balanced against the need to by-pass air is the desire to optimize the efficiency of the overall heat pump system. If the by-pass conduit is too short or if the inside diameter is too large, too much fluid by-passes the branch conduit array with a resulting loss of heat exchange. If the by-pass conduit is too long or if the inside diameter is too small, too much air enters the branch conduit array.

Claims 2 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. 8. Patent 5,758,514 to Genung et al, in view of U.S. Patent 4,753,285 to Rawlings as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patents 5,803,161 and 5,515,679 to Wahle et al and Shulman, respectively. Genung et al, in view of Rawlings discloses applicant's basic inventive concept, a geothermal heating and/or cooling system including a reservoir vessel for holding a supply of heat transfer fluid in a liquid phase, an automatically adjusting heating expansion valve controlled by a sensor that is preferably located so as to detect the temperature or pressure of heat transfer fluid flowing from the subterranean heat exchanger to a gas compressor and having an air purging mechanism with an adapter and a pump, substantially as claimed with the exception of specifically stating the use of a water methanol solution as the refrigerant and the piping sizing. Wahle (col 1, lines 40-42) and Shulman (col 6, lines 9-12) show these features to be old in the geothermal art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made from the teaching of Wahle and Shulman to modify the system of Genung et al, in view of Rawlings, by using the water methanol solution as the refrigerant and having the upper section of its tank larger in diameter in order to decrease the flow of refrigerant while increasing the ability to separate the vapor from the liquid.

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Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

U.S. Patent 4,106,555 to Quintal, Yvan.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the 10.

examiner should be directed to Filip Zec whose telephone number is (703) 306-3446. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, with the exception of every other

Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Denise Esquivel can be reached on (703) 308-2597. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Filip Zec Examiner

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